butter in that year being 7,400 metric tons. In 1930 Estonia exported in all 14,100 metric tons, as compared with the figure given above for production in that year of 15,500 metric tons, while Latvia exported 18,400 metric tons as compared with a production figure of 20,800 metric tons. Much progress was made with pig-breeding in Estonia and Latvia during the period; and considerable quantities of bacon were exported, mainly to Great Britain. Lithuania entered the field as a bacon exporter rather later than the two other countries, but by the end of the period her export trade was beginning to be considerable.[1] Poultry-breeding also was carried on intensively in all three countries, particularly Lithuania, which exported large quantities of eggs and poultry to Germany and Great Britain.

4. Timber

The percentage of the total area covered by forests was as follows:

	Percentage	*State property as percentage of this*
Estonia (1929). .	20	88
Latvia (1928). .	29	85
Lithuania (1927). .	17	?

The species vary considerably: in Estonia softwoods prevail to the extent of about 63 per cent., followed by birch (19 per cent.), aspen (10 per cent.), alder and others (8 per cent.), while in Latvia 77 per cent. of the total forest area is covered by softwoods, the remainder being birch (15 per cent.), aspen (4 per cent.), alder (3 per cent.), and others (1 per cent.). The Lithuanian forests consist of softwoods (62 per cent.), aspen (13 per cent.), birch (11 per cent.), alder (4 per cent.), and others (10 per cent.).

The forests of all three States, especially Latvia and Lithuania, suffered from the presence of hostile armies during the War, for large quantities of timber were felled as and when required, though it is true that this took place chiefly by the side of the roads and railways. After the War, too, the absence of agricultural buildings, and even of houses for the new small-holders, led to much abnormal felling of timber. In Lithuania, for example, a great deal of timber was sold at nominal prices or even given away to new settlers. Since the immediate post-War period, however, the respective Forestry Departments have established a more rational control over the timber resources of the State and also of those which are privately owned, for in most cases the owners in the latter category are municipalities or other public bodies.

[1] For the effects of this, see below, pp. 148–9.